WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1857.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT H. P. Heintzelman, to be Indian sub-agent for In-

dians in California, in place of Vincent E. Geiger, recently appointed agent.

THE EFFECTS OF POLITICAL FANATICISM. Political fanaticism has two leading effects-t wit: It paralyzes the activity and energy of the people, and poisons and diminishes their happiness. The crusade of fanatical know-nothingism has seriously retarded the growth and business of many places where its instincts have had full sway. Lou isville is a striking illustration of this. The knownothing demonstration drove from the city its thousands of the industrious and producing classes, many of them carrying with them very respectable capi tals. It lost a large portion of business, and everything was paralyzed. This city and Baltimore were afflicted in a less degree. The weather-beaten board roof on the Washington Monument is, however, an eloquent memento of the paralysis wrought where loud promises had called into existence the highest hopes. Wherever know-nothingism has secured a foothold a paralytic effect has been produced, and the barometer of human happiness has sunk in a corresponding degree. The same consequences have followed the footsteps of "republicanism." Not one foot of America has been made happier by its fanaticism, while millions of our citizens have been made unhappy by its paralyzing and dreaded effects. Kansas has been its greatest victim. Her people were arrayed by it in hostile ranks, often inflicting upon each other death-blows, extending to women and children. Her fields were neglected, and starvation stared them in the face. In many parts of the country industry gave place to fanatical crusades, sowing the seeds of bitterness and strife where kindness and friendship had long dwelt. In hundreds of places the formal worship of God was made the vehicle of propagating political fanaticism. Those who had no taste for such desceration were compelled to listen or leave churches where they had hoped to serve God in peace and quiet during their lives. The continued denunciation of the Union, and assaults upon the characters of the people in nearly half of the States, alarmed thousands upon thousands for the safety of the confederacy. The blighting effects were everywhere apparent last year, and especially in this city where everything depends upon its continuation and prosperity. The defeat and prostration of these

lover of his country and fellow-man hereafter assist or countenance fanaticism in any of its forms? HON, J. L. SEWARD We copy the following from the Federal (Georgia)

two modern fanaticisms has revived the hopes of our

citizens everywhere, and industry has assumed its

wented activity and happy effects. The ill and un-

charitable feeling which they called into existence

will soon subside, and give place to others dictated

by the precepts of our holy religion and practised by

those who practically illustrate them by blameles

Christian lives. We shall rejoice to see things fully

restored to the useful and happy condition which ex-

isted before fanaticism opened its gates and flooded

the land with unnecessary evils. We think a return-

ing sense of the relations of man to his fellow-man

will soon relieve us from the evils which their non-

observance has lately visited upon us. Will any

joicing over the prospect of defeating Col. Seward in the first district. They seem to think that they can prevail upon some disorganizer from the democratic ranks to run in opposition to Col. Seward, and by thus dividing the democracy they will be enabled to elect a genuine plug appointment in these hopes. The people of the first dis-trict certainly know their own interest; and if they do, they will wish to avail themselves again of Col. Seward's services. No representative from the first district for many years, if ever, has done so much for his constituents us Col. Seward, and to suppose that they would wish to exchange such a public servant for one wholly untried would be to suppose them not only devoid of gratitude. but also of common prudence. The democrats of the first district must see the object of their opponents in trying to divide them, and, knowing their object, they will take

Col. Seward has served his district in Congress with such fidelity, ability, and success that his constituents only honor themselves by sustaining him in a position which he has filled with so much credit to self, advantage to his State, and benefit to his party. He ought and no doubt will be re-elected by a triumphant majority.

HON. THOMAS RUFFIN

The democratic convention of the second district of North Carolina met on the 11th instant, and nominated Hon. Thomas Ruffin for re-election to Congress "amid thunders of applause." Among the resolu tions adopted by the convention before adjourning

"Resolved, That we are more than gratified at the elec-"Recoled, That we are more than gratified at the elec-tion of James Buchanan to the presidency, and that, whether we regard his spotless character as a man, his towering genius as a statesman, the sound, conservative character of his cabinet, or the course of action fore-shadowed in his inaugural and since illustrated by posi-tive acts, the country has a sure guarantee of the adminis-tration of the constitution in its purity, with a just re-gard to the rights of all sections and interests, and that the design is rapidly restoring confidence for distrustant ection is rapidly restoring confidence for distrust and for discord, and is kindling anew the fires of pa-m and love of the Union in bosoms where those

sentiments had begun to smoulder.

"Resicul, That we are opposed to any law which contemplates distribution of the public lands, or their proceeds, among the several States, or squandering the lands on corporations, as subversive of the constitution, and inexpellent in policy; and that the lands should be held by the general government as the common property of all the States, to aid in defraying the common expenditure and in reducing the turiff taxes on the people.

"Resicult", That the Hon. Thos. Ruffin, of Wayne, by his devotion to democratic principles, by his unremitting sentiments had begun to smoulder

his devotion to democratic principles, by his meceniting attention to the wishes of his constituents, by his fidelity to the constitution and his ability in defending it against the assaults of higher-haw factionists and political bigots, and by his unimpeached integrity in the discharge of every duty, has endeared himself to the democracy of the country, and especially to his own constituents, in obedience to whose will we hereby renominate him for Con-

A telegraphic despatch from St. Albans, Vermont.

previously a member of Congress, died at his residence in

The troubles in the city of New York growing out of a conflict between the municipal and the governments have become a matter of general noicing and comment. The origin and the facts of the conflict seem to be involved in considerable obscurity; and, as we have been repeatedly requested to state the cause and the progress of these troubles we will endeavor to give a succinct account of the matters as they now stand.

The city of New York, from the earliest time to the present, has been in possession of certain chartered privileges, among which is the right to elect he own officers by her own electors; and this right is guarantied by the present constitution of the State of New York. The police force of the city is exclusively under the control of the mayor; but the appointing power is held by a commission composed o the mayor, the recorder, and the city judge.

Last winter the black-republican legislature ceiving that the city of New York was not governed as well as it should be, had a new charter reported in which the commissioners of police were to be no longer elected by the "electors of the city," as the constitution provides, but were to be appointed by the governor and senate at Albany. The draught of the new bill was submitted to Attorney General Cush ing of the State of New York, and he pronounced the bill unconstitutional, and pointed out to the legislature the section of the constitution which the bill

To avoid this constitutional difficulty, the bill wa amended, and New York city, Brooklyn, and a part of Westchester county were included in one district. and in this form the "metropolitan police bill" obtained the signature of the governor, and under it the well-known and long-tried politicians, Simeon Draper, Gen. Nye, and others, became the police commis sion of the city of New York.

The new bill was at once pronounced unconstitu ional by many of the leading lawyers in the State Mr. Wood, the board of aldermen, and the comm council, with the old board of commissioners, re solved that the new bill was a most palpable violation of the rights of the people of New York, and prepared to resist its execution in the way the laws point out. Steps were at once taken to test the con stitutionality of the new law. By consent it ran speedily through the lower court. It was carried by appeal up to the court of the last resort. The arguments have been made, and probably before this article has been read the telegraph will indicate the decision of the court of appeals.

Mr. Wood has in no way recognised the new hoard. He has not recognised the appointees of the new board. He has held, and will hold, the property of the city till the decision of the court. If his favor, he will continue to hold it; if against him, we have reason to belive that he will at once yield the police property to the new commission.

The new commission has its headquarters in White street. It has appointed a large number of men. But these men have not attempted to take possession of any of the old station-houses; and, so far as the metropolitan bill is concerned, no collision between the new and the old police has transpired of any ac-

Last week the street commissioner, Mr. Taylor, died. According to precedent and law, his place was supplied by Mr. Turner, the deputy street commissioner, till the mayor and common council should appoint a successor. Mr. Turner took possession. It was rumored that the governor had appointed a man to fill the office of street commissioner. This rumor induced Mr. Wood to place the street commissioner's office under the control of the police, with imperative orders to protect Mr. Turner at all hazards. On Monday Mr. Conover came to the office, read his commission from Gov. King, appointing him con missioner of streets in the place of Mr. Taylor, deceased. He was ordered to leave : refused ; and was forcibly ejected by the police. He came again the next day; attempted to take possession of the private room; was ordered to leave; refused; and was again ejected. Soon the board of aldermen elected Mr. Devlin to the office of street commissioner. He These proceedings created great excitement. The Park was crowded with people. The municipal police mustered in numbers 500 strong.

On Tuesday, the 16th instant, it was rumored that Mr. Wood was to be arrested, and the rumor proved true. Mr. Conover made an affidavit before the recorder that Mr. Wood had committed an assault and battery on him, by ejecting him from the office of commissioner, and the recorder issued a warrant to city of New York, thus assuming the administration have the mayor arrested and forthwith brought be- of its municipal affairs, is exciting the surprise and

of the sheriff, as is usual and proper. But as the ceedings : friends of Mr. Wood continued to defend him personally, it was put in the hands of one of the new policemen who had been dismissed by Mayor Wood. In fear of resistance, the policeman was attended by about fifty of the new police to the City Hall. As the party left their headquarters, word was sent to Mr. Wood that fifty of the metropolitan police were coming to the City Hall well armed to take the City Hall by storm. It was not known, and could not be known, that this armed body was out to serve a writ which the sheriff could have served at any moment, privately and quietly. The assailing party made a desperate effort to force their way into the City Hall. They were met by force, and with bruised bodies and broken heads the metropolitan police went back to make their report to the new commission.

In the mean time Mr. Wood had called on Gen. Sanford to order out the military to keep the peace; and the Commissary General, Ward, also issued his order to Gen. Sanford to order out the military to aid in enforcing a warrant from the court on the

At two o'clock, p. m., while the contest was raging in the Park, the seventh regiment were on parade on Fourth street, preparing to leave for Boston at 4, p. m. At 3 o'clock they took up the line of march for the Beston boat. When opposite the City Hall, the consistion was read to the colonel from the goveror, who was then in Boston. The regiment was ordered to halt, and soon marched into the Park amid the most intense excitement of the populace. In the mean time, the recorder was visited by Gen. Sanford, who counselled him to moderation. He told the recorder that it would peril the peace of the city if the mayor was forcibly removed from the City Hall. The sheriff appeared, sought the presence of Mayor Wood, served peaceably the writ on him, and

THE ORIGIN OF THE MUNICIPAL TROUBLES IN took the mayor in custody, and had served on him NEW YORK. udge. The case is under advisement by Judge Rus-

> The arrest of Mayor Wood restored quiet. The National Guards were allowed to proceed to Boston General Sanford ordered several regiments to be unler arms to suppress any riot that might arise. On the 17th of Jame new writs were issued by the reorder. These were put into the hands of discharged policemen. Mr. Wood could not recognise hem as officers, and would not be arrested. A new rouble was anticipated. Mr. Draper telegraphed to Jovernor King, at Boston, to come home. The excutive left at 3 o'clock, and gave orders to have the th regiment leave at 5, p. m. After the governor ad left, General Sanford telegraphed to the colone of the guards that they were not wanted and that hey could remain and they did remain at Boston.

The rumor that Governor King would attempt to place Mr. Conover in the office of street comioner at the point of the bayonet, and proclai nartial law and take possession of the City Hall by he cannon of the marines, who, with their field pieces, came from Governor's Island, kept up the excitement of the people up to the latest advices we have from New York. Except the crowd, all is now

THE OHIO TREASURY DEFALCATION.

A very large defalcation has been discovered he Ohio treasury, amounting to near eight hundred housand dollars. The former treasurer Breslin surrendering the office and funds to Gibson, his su essor, took from the latter receipts for everythin n his hands, save some two hundred thousand do ars which had been deposited in banks and with ankers, and which they were unable or unwilling o pay over. It is a disputed question whether this atter sum shall be lost by the State or Mr. Breslin The rest and residue of the defalcation has occurred inder the management of Gibson, during his short ecupancy of the office.

There was fault somewhere in depositing with anks and bankers the sum conceded to have been absorbed by them, and now lost. Whether Breslin or the State is at fault is a question which we do no inderstand, and shall not attempt to determine. The epublicans of Ohio naturally charge it upon Breslin ecause he is a democrat, over whom they electe Gibson to the treasurership. What answer they can make exculpating their favorite, when it is conceded that he has embezzled over half a million of dollars we cannot conjecture. Where has this money gone and to what uses has it been applied? Has Gibse invested it in banking and other speculations, or oaned it to political or other favorites? This monstrous case must, like the Columbus Bank swindle mon the treasury of the United States during Mr Corwin's management of the Treasury Department tend to establish an unenviable character among the republicans of Ohio. What strikes us as exceedingly strange is the fact that Gov. Chase has committed the investigation of this defalcation of his political friend and favorite exclusively to others of the same party, who will have the strongest temptation to cover up and palliate the wrong committed against the State and the morals of its citizens. Why he allowed no democrat to scrutinize the acts of his political brother remains unexplained.

THE CANVASS IN TEXAS. The Galveston News says:

"Hon. L. D. Evans, candidate for re-election to Congress from the eastern district, delivered a speech at Bonham on the 12th ult., and was to speak at various places in Red River, Cass, and adjoining counties, from that date to the 30th ultimo, and at Marshall on the 3d in stant. Judge Reagan will soon be on his track, if not already up with him. The canvass will doubtless be a

The Rusk Sentinel, referring to General Houston's speech at that place, says:

"We candidly think that Gen. Houston effected bu "We cannot think that Geh. Houston effected but little here, and such is the opinion of at least a few prom-inent members of the know-nothing party with whom we have conversed. There was less enthusiasm the day before, and after the speaking, and during the speaking, than we ever saw before in our life whilst a great man than we ever saw before in our life whilst a great man was speaking. At several times during the speech there stration by stamping, &c.; but as often attempted, so of-ten it failed. That speech, of unfair and unwarranted statements and positions—a bad defence of a bad cause get about the know-nothing vote of this country. Some of the better-informed know-nothings, who are not willing to see the position of Texas compromised on the Kansas-Nebraska bill by endorsing Houston's position will not vote for him; but a few democrats of the soft-shell sort will vote for him, which will make, as we

The exercise of unwarrantable power by Governo King in appointing a street commissioner for the indignation such arrogance would naturally produce. The Daily News thus speaks of the governor's pro-

"The conduct of Governor King has awakened the "The conduct of Governor King has awakened the deepest disgust and indignation, and this haughty assumption of power will diminish even the small amount of personal popularity he ever possessed. He has acted not only with tyrannical disregard of our municipal rights, but with a reckless ignorance of law, which is disgraceful. Prodigious as is the patronage of this office, we disregard it in comparison of the scandal that the scramble after these emoluments on the part of a governor of a State, at the instigation of his reckless associates, will produce. A Louis Napoleon could not trample on law with more utter disregard of all but his own despotic inclinations. It was deeply disgraceful to the State when its constitution was disregarded by the legislature; but this usurpation by Governor King is the crowning act of black-republican insolence."

THE BUNKER HILL CELEBRATION Among the letters read at the Bunker Hill celebra tion was the following from the President of the United States:

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1857. GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your kind invitation, on behalf of the Bunker Hill Monument Asso-ciation, to be present on their approaching anniversary at the inauguration of "a statue of General Joseph Warrel the inauguration of "a statue of General Joseph Warren near the spot where he fell." I regret that public duties

of grave and pressing importance will prevent me from enjoying this privilege.

The erection of a statue to General Warren is a tribute The erection of a statue to General Warren is a tribute of gratitude eminently due to the memory of the first great martyr in the cause of American independence. At the present moment it cannot fail to have a happy effect in recalling the memory of the present generation from topics of dangerous political excitement to the heroic age of the republic—"to the times which tried men's souls." (ien. Warren no more belongs to Massachusetts than the Father of his Country belongs to Virginia. The name and fame of the heroes and statesmen of the revolution belong to the United States of America as a common property—as a glorious bond of union between the several States. May the day never arrive when this bond shall be severed, and when the people, with sacrilegious hands, shall tear down the temple erected and dedicated by their great forefathers to the constitution, to the Union, and to civil and religious liberty!

Repeating my regrets that I cannot be with you on this

Repeating my regrets that I cannot be with you on this teresting occasion, I remain,

Yours, very truly,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY SURVEY. On stepping into the office of the Mexican Bo

ary Survey, the other morning, we were much interested in an examination of the letter-press, maps, and engravings composing the complete and final report of the commission made to the government by Col. William H. Emory, the American commissioner. Remembering the unfortunate incidents which have transpired on our Mexican frontier since the signing of the treaty at Guadalupe Hidalgo, in 1848, we cannot but look forward to the highly creditable and speedy conclusion of the whole business with special gratification. That Col. Emory was the proper mar for the important emergency to which he was called cannot be doubted; and, having acted with prompt ness and uncommon ability, it is gratifying to know that his history is in keeping with his labors in the field. As the report in question is not yet ready for publication and distribution, we have thought that a brief synopsis of it might be interesting to our

The first feature to which we would allude is the ersonal account of Col. Emory. Though brief, it is emprehensive, and there is a boldness, as well as nesty of purpose, in his manner of proceeding, which makes the reader know that he is listening to the truth. That Col. Emory conducted the commis sion with economy is proven by the fact that he has left in the treasury an unexpended sum of \$100,000. appropriated for the survey; and that it was managed with care is proven by the facts that, while he crossed the continent and returned with the loss of only two men, and without losing a single animal except these worn out by service, the Mexican co-op erators on the Mexican commission were twice robbed of every hoof by the Indians. Following the personal account is the journal of the joint come is also brief and to the point; after which, we com to the general description of the country. From this we learn that while the boundary line extends entirely across the continent, from ocean to ocean, it is marked by striking features in physical geography, and is at the same time a kind of neutral ground watered by streams coming from northern snow as well as by others supplied by tropical rains. The decided stand which Colonel Emory takes against what might be termed the hypothetical system of geography, originated by Humboldt, is both sound and fearless, and, it is to be hoped. will have a proper influence upon the achool of American geographers. The information brought together by the commissioner and his scientific assistants upon the topography and natural resources of the country surveyed, as well as that bearing upon the races of men inhabiting it, forms an imense mass, but it is so judiciously digested in the narrative of the commissioner as to be most easily inderstood. The illustrations, executed on steel and copper and in colored lithographs, are numerous, and more attention seems to have been paid to their accuracy than to their beauty, and a very good idea of the boundary line may be obtained from a glance at the pictures alone; and as to the maps, they are comprehensive, as well as minute to an unco degree. The report will also contain an elaborate and very valuable account of the geological features. is well as a great amount of novel information on the botany and natural history, of the country adjacent to the boundary line. Taken as a whole, therefore, and considering the time engaged upon it, and the economy of which it is the result, we are disposed to award to this report the compliment of being perhaps the most valuable and interesting ever issued under the patronage of the government.

THE CONTEST IN NORTH CAROLINA.-DR. H. M.

MR. EDITOR: When we reflect upon the little to be achieved by the national democracy in order to secure a majority in the lower branch of the next federal legislature, our zeal is more ardent to attain a full fruition o labor, so well directed and successful in the past, and so earnest and untiring in the present. As one rushes on, conscions that the next effort will proclaim him victor, cision is stamped upon his brow.

Convinced of the indispensable necessity of a majority of democrats in the next House of Representatives in orracy, sustain the administration of James Buchanan, and defeat the reckless, lawless, and dangerous designs of the black-republican party; and encouraged by the glorious action of the democracy in many of our sister States in the North, and most especially in Connecticut, which has so recently and so unexpectedly placed two faithful guards around the constitution, North Carolina, following in the wake of the Old Dominion, is aroused from mountain to sea-shore in a stern endeavor to contribute to the conimmation of such patriotic triumph.

The immediate object of my communication, Mr. Edi or, is to direct the attention of your numerous reader to the first congressional district of North Carolina. This listrict, you may remember, was represented in the last Congress by Col. Paine, an avowed member of the knowothing organization. Taking it at its flood, he defeat ed the distinguished gentleman who is again the stand ard-bearer of our party by a majority exceeding three umphs were, was a triumph of prejudices. These, as is inevitable, in progress of time, yielded to principle, and are well-nigh extinct. Our people are free from oaths their consciences unfettered, their hatred for the foreigner assuaged, and their fears of the Pope of Rome are gone. We are, therefore, confidently waging a determined conflict satisfied that in August next we will send you brave defender of the constitution and the Union. Dr. Henry M. Shaw, four years ago, snatched our banner from the dust, in which it had long ingloriously trailed and presented it to victory. His course in Congress was honorable to himself and satisfactory to his constituents. Called at its close by the unanimous voice of his party, a second time he became its leader. Battling manfully the sinuating and pernicious influence of the know-nothing party, and sustaining in 65 the administration of Frank-lin Pierce, he was defeated under the circumstances above hinted at, though not subdued. Occupying the distin guished position as elector for the State at large in the last presidential campaign, he was prevented by prowas so well fitted by his indomitable energy and fine ability. Appreciating him, whether victorious or defeated, his party has again presented him to the voters of the district. A gentleman of uncombted courage, of stern integrity, of winning and court ous demensor, and of unyielding and uncompromising democracy, he deserves necess, and we believe will have it. He is now perse variably conducting a laborious canvass, demonstrating the necessity of uphobling the administration of James Buchanan, and exposing the shifts and changes of a stupid

From the gratifying intelligence which reaches us from every section, we predict for him a majority unprecedent-ed in the political annals of the Albermarie region.

CHOWAN COUNTY, North Carolina.

The Boston Gazette states that ship building in that city and vicinity is nearly at a stand still. Nearly all the

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Exemptions from Duly .- The following cor om P. Anguara, United States consul at Barcelona, relating to the prolongation of the exemptions previously accorded to all vessels arriving in Spain from foreign ports with flour, grain, beans, and other mealy substances, nd counselling particular caution in such shipments, has been received at this department :

The Spanish government having prolonged until th 31st December next the exemptions previously accorded to all vessels arriving in Spain from foreign ports with four, grain, beans, and other mealy substances, I deem it proper to state that the exemption from all duty accorded both to the cargo and to the vessel that brings it an only be enjoyed hese substances. And whereas several instances hav occurred of vessels being made to pay full duties in con-sequence of their having on board a few hundred stave sequence of their having on board a few hundred staves or other trifle, I consider myself bound to report this fact to your excellency, with the hope that it may thus be made known to all the shippers of such articles and to owners of vessels, so that, by complying with the strict rules enforced in the matter, the American interests may be more fully benefited by the exemption than at pres-ent.

PETERBOOK DEPARTMENT.

The Agricultural Echibition at Vienna. - The Commi of Patents has received an interesting account of the Austrian Agricultural Fair recently held at Vicana. In alluding to the progress of the society, the Commissioner'

"The agricultural exhibition just closed is pro-The agricultural exhibition just closed is produince to have been the only one deserving that name which ha ever been held in Austria. Although the Agriculture small, and, until recently, it appears to have sustained but a faint life. The Germans are intelligent, but not enterprising tillers of the soil; thifty, but prejudicial." Hungarian to be an active cultivator of the soil, and it i probable that the owner of large estates in Hungary feels the necessity of resorting to machinery to supply the want of that manual labor which he finds it so difficult to obain, especially since the abolition of serfdom.

erricultural history of Austria.

We omit a long description of the building in which

"Of all this vast collection of matter, animate and in-nimate, the sheep and the wool attracted the most de-ded admiration." • • • "The mutton in Austria ided admiration. coded admiration.

In mutton in Australia is not so good as it is in England. The sheep are less fed it has been supposed. I understand, that the quality of the wool is deteriorated by feeding the sheep liberally. An English agriculturist, residing in Hungary, has done much, however, to explode this idea. As in England, the

much, however, to explode this idea. As in England, the turnip is much used in fattening sheep.

"There are 60,000,000 pounds of wool produced annually in Austria, of which 25,000,000 are exported. I have taken steps to procure a collection of samples of the different kinds of wool, and hope to forward them with a brief account of the breeds of sheep producing them, for the use of the Patent Office."

"Next in success and interest to the show of shee e that of the 'horned cattle.' Of these there w the empire of 6,000,000 cows and 3,000,000 bulls an oxen. Certainly among these were animals of remarka-ele size and beauty. I believe it was the general opinion that it would be difficult to surpass this exhibition of cat-

5,000,000,000 'masz' (a masz is equal to about 32-100 of a gallon) of milk, 300,000,000 pounds of butter, and 200,000,000 pounds of cheese." (An Austrian pound is 200,000,000 pounds of cheese." (An equal to 1 23-100 pounds avoirdupois.)

The writer states that the exhibition of horses wr very generally pronounced a failure. From all he could earn it did not fairly represent the country. The exhi bition of the productions of the earth, though well arranged, was, from its variety, almost bewildering. It certainly gave triumphant evidence of the agricultura wealth of the empire. The following particulars in reand to wine will be particularly interesting :

"The exhibition of wines was very extensive. The ines of Italy are not exportable; but many of the wine wines of Italy are not exportable; but many of the wines of Hungary and Austria are exportable. One of the exhibitors produced wines which had been to New York and California, and which proved their capacity to endure the sea voyage. There can be no doubt of the fact that large quantities of Hungarian and Austrian wines are purchased by French dealers to be adulterated and then exported as French wines. The same wine, it is said, is not unfrequently returned to Austria in its adulterated State. This commerce was particularly extensive last year, on account of the failure of the French vineyards. In this manufacture great use is made of logwood, (of course of alcoholic liquors,) and certainly the compound cannot be beneficial to the drinker's health.

"The trude between Austria and the United States in wines would seem to be on the increase. Some 400,00 gallons were sent thither from Vienna during the la-year. The whole production of the empire amounts ar nually to near forty millions 'eimer' ' (An eimer is within fraction of thirteen gallons.)

In describing articles of economy, the writer says: vances appertaining to the household and to the person Many of them exhibited a practical ingenuity. I was particularly struck by two, the simplest and yet probably the most useful of them all. One was an arrangement to keeping food warm when sent into the field. It consiste sceping tool warm when sent into the field. It consisted of an earthen pot placed in a wooden box and packed around with hay. For the purpose intended it is said to be by far the amost efficient of all known contrivances. The other was a pillow filled with shreds of fine paper. The following is a literal translation of the description of this very economical article: 'The interior made of old this very economical article: 'The interior made of old, ane paper torn up: for example, of letters. It is thus that a material stripped of all intrinsic value, which consequently can be procured in considerable quantity, becomes of incontestable utility. It is only necessary to compare the pillows filled with this singular down with those staffed with hair or feathers to perceive at once their superiority, whether as to solidity, freshness, or

The letter closes with a description of the different kinds of paper exhibited, and its manufacture,

General Orders, Headquarters of the Army, No. 10. New York, June, 17, 1857.

1. By the general court-martial instituted in "Special orders' No. 64, of June 4, 1857, which convened a Fort Monroe, Virginia, and of which Col. Joseph K. F. Mansfield, Inspector General, is president, was arraigned and tried Captain Albion P. Howe, 4th artillery, on the following charge and specifications:

Charge, Conduct to the Prejudice of Good Order and Military

Specification 1st. In that, he, the said Howe, command of the garrison at Fert Monroe, Virginia, on the 1st day of April, 1857, did then and there order a garrison court-martial to try a charge of "disobedience of orders," contrary to the General Orders No. 17, 1852, duly published to the army, wherein it is adjudged and ordered that such charge is not triable by such court.

**Section of A. In that he the said Howe composited.*

to the army, wherein it is adjudged and ordered that such charge is not triable by such court.

Speciecitor 2d. In that, he, the said Howe, commanding as aforesaid, at time and place aforesaid, did then and there put in arrest the members of a garrison court-martial because of a decision of said court, on the ground of want of jurisdiction, not to try a charge of "disobedience of orders" sent by him to said court for trial; and therein, he, the said Howe, did abuse his authority and commit oppression upon the said members of said court.

To which charge and specifications the accused pleade! "Not guilty."

After mature deliberation on all the evidence adduced, ne court finds the accused, Captain Albion P. Howe, 4th artillery, as follows

artillery, as follows:

1st Specification. "Guilty."

2d Specification. "Guilty:" but the court finds that another charge—to wit: breach of arrest—rejected by the garrison court, was also part of the ground of the arrest of the members, and "guilty" of the Charge.

And the court does sentence Captain Albion P. Howe, th artillery, to be "reprimanded in general orders."

II. The General-in-Chief approves the proceedings and sentence in this case; and a ids the following remarks, which seem to be called for by the proceedings, and will order in execution of the sentence. office in execution of the sentence : Captain Howe is found guilty, in terms, of "abusing

his authority," and "committing oppression." Whether the authority was illegally assumed need not be here dis-cussed. It is enough that it was abusively and oppres-ively exerted. This much being given, the General-in-Chief is constrained to differ with the lenient view which, judging from the sentence awarded, the court seems to have taken of Captain Howe's offence. Such lenience, an only be referred to a belief on the part of the cour can only be received that the error was one of judgment rather than of it tent; and yet such a supposition is hardly consistent wit tent; and yet such a supposition." But error of judgment and continuous conti

tent; and yet such a supposition, is basic, considered with the express finding of "oppression." But error of judg-ment alone may be highly culpable.

The ordinary rights of personal liberty and reputation were invaded by Captain Howe in the persons of the offi-cers composing the garrison court-martial, without any show of right flor any excuse of necessity.

Apart from the general orders lead, it is the bate, the law, in the 9th and 67th Articles of War, aforded prize

face evidence of a conscientious discharge of duty, if not of an unimpeachable judgment, on the part of the members of the garrison court-martial, serving on their eaths. If aptain Howe was prepared, by peculiar refinement of egal knowledge, to robut this presumption and to convict them of error and accompanying contumacy, it was easy to refer the subject to higher authority, close at hand

without resort to harsh measures.

The principle and policy of the regulation forbidding the arrest of officers "for light offences" were evidently against the arrest inflicted for a doubtful offence, and in

gainst the arress most op public emergency.

Captain Howe will be released from arrest.

HI. The general court-martial of which Colonel Manfield is president is hereby dissolved.

By command of Brevet Lieutenant General Scott:

GEORGE W. LAY, Acting Assistant Adjutant G

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT

STONEY LONDONE, June 12, 1853

My DEAD PRIESD: I see you have "put me in the news papers," as they say. It is just what I might have ex-pected, knowing that you editors tell all you hear, and sometimes a little more besides. However, it is no great matter as, like Senator Summer, I don't much mind what I write, my conscience not permitting me to "take the responsibility," as the sublime Old Hickory said. Though living in a remote corner of the world, in the

vicinity of a great city, by brend, which I may one day de scribe to you, I flatter myself I know more of what is passing in the world than most of the omniverous correspondents of the public journals, or athough it may sound like boasting) than those inquisitive mousers calied "our reporters." who are ever on the look-out 6 nobs, murders, coroner's inquests, abolition orgies and universaries of religious societies which meet to cultivate the Gospel of peace and quarrel about slavery. 1 make a point of reading every journal that falls in me vay, advertisements and all, and, though I don't steal ever fail to borrow my neighbor's, if it happens

different from mine.

In default of this resource for the acquisition of univer sal knowledge, I pay a daily visit to a venerable spinster, a near neighbor, who, though confined with rheamatis and never going out from one end of the year to the other, by some inscrutable process manages to know more of what is passing in the world than all your editoria corps put together. I have been trying hard for the last tion of some horrible catastrophe. But it won't do. The other day I thought I should fairly "corner" her as they say in Wall street) with a tremendous story of blood and thunder which had just arrived by the telegraph, for we have one of those annihilators of time and space in our illage, which expects soon to become a great city. After receiving my communication with most provoking apathy, the good lady took a long, luxurious pinch of snuff, moothed down her black-silk apron, and exclaimed Good Lord, neighbor! that is Queen Ann's news; l heard that day before yesterday." I do believe she deal with the spiritual mediums, or "the old gentleman afar off," as the Turks call a certain person that shall be nameless.

I think I may lay some claim to the honors of a modern Mecanas, for I subscribe to six newspapers, all dailies, and, what is more, pay my subscription at least once in seven years, provided I am threatened with a discontinsance of my paper. The Herald, however, is my favorite, because it is an independent paper, says what con appermost, changes sides whenever it pleases, contradicts itself as often as is convenient, and now and then astonshes me with a political article worthy of a profour tatesman. Considering the talent with which it is con ducted, I should regret its hostility to the democratic ad ministration were it not that, like an eddy, it always ind cates that the force of the current is in an opposite direction. It would give me a cold chill if it were to com out in favor of the present administration, as I should consider it the "Herald" of its speedy downfall.

The next in my estimation is the Tribune. There is thing, perhaps, more whimsical and amusing than talented man with more sail than ballast, and his head s full of quiddities that they fall to loggerheads and knock out each other's brains. His noddle seems to be a sort of unber garret, where all the old exploded isms which is the course of ages have been tried and rejected as abortive experiments, either impracticable or mischievous have been stored away helter-skelter, to be brought out for the thing new it is only some bouncing absurdity; and if, b n its general application to the whole human race, he listorts it into a most mischievous dorma, by bringing o bear on a single institution, whose overthrow would arry with it the most disastrous consequences. I see times get out of all patience with him, and at others regt hat he does not employ his really fine talents to better pu ose, though I am much afraid that his capacity for n chief is rather greater than his ability for good. If I lon't mistake, he belongs to the salamander species, and annot exist except in the fires of functicism.

But, to show you that I don't live quite out of the world, I hereby apprize you that we have lately had an 'intense excitement' in our neighborhood, occasion y the mysterious disappearance of a distinguished fellow itizen, who, according to one of our three leading now papers, has not only a national, but a "European reput He had reaped a harvest of honors : was cha man of the board of supervisors, a leading member of the vestry, collector of taxes, president of our bank, and director of a milroad suspected to be somewhat out at th lbows. You will doubtless conclude from this cono tration of honors in one person that we have few office seekers in our village. But you are very much mistaken for he had at least a dozen rivals in every State, but the discounts carried all before them.

As before stated, this distinguished individual all at

nce evaporated in a most mysterious manner. He had previously built for himself an elegant cottage in th Gothic style; set up an equipage; and it was confidently predicted that he would soon become a millionnaire. H ad bought a farm just at the outskirts of the village laid it out in streets and squares, set some of the lots " at auction, and bought them in himself at a prodig price, whereby he established their value beyond all que But what shadows we are, and what shadows pursue! This properous individual suddenly vanishe from our view, and even the old lady, my neighbor, could ot tell what had become of him.

The progress of an excitement is pretty much the san everywhere. At first the people were curious; then the began to wonder; next they began to suspect foul play and lastly they unanimously decided that the unfortunat gentleman had been either abducted or mardered like th mous Billy Morgan. Thus an "intense exciten was created by a species of spontaneous combustic which was caught from one to another till it pervad the whole village, with the exception of one si

quiet old fogy, who looked on and said nothing. Measures were now promptly taken to investigate th The Gothic cottage was scrutinized withou any clue being discovered, except that no money " found, which was considered pretty conclusive proof that nething was wrong. From thence they proceeded to the bank books missing, and the iron safe, which had been substituted for a specie vault, as empty as a church